

quarter, exceed by more than one-third the aggregate number of all Canadian-originating charter flights performed by the registrant on or after May 8, 1974. For the purpose of making such computation, the following shall apply:

(a) A charter shall be considered to originate in the United States (or Canada) if the passengers or property are first taken on board in that country, and shall be considered as one flight whether the charter is one-way, round trip, circle tour, or open jaw, even if a separate contract is entered into for a return portion of the charter trip from Canada (or the United States).

(b) The computation shall be made separately for (1) “small aircraft” flights of persons; and (2) “small aircraft” flights of property.

(c) In the case of a lease of aircraft with crew for the performance of a charter flight on behalf of and under the authority of another carrier, the flight shall be included in the computation if the registrant is the lessee, and shall not be included if the registrant is the lessor.

(d) There shall be excluded from the computation:

(1) Flights with aircraft having a maximum authorized takeoff weight on wheels (as determined by Canadian Transport Commission Regulations) not greater than 18,000 pounds; and

(2) Flights originating at a United States terminal point on a route listed in the Air Transport Services Agreement between the United States and Canada, signed January 17, 1966, as amended, or any agreement which may supersede it, or any supplementary agreement thereto which establishes obligations or privileges thereunder. These flights may be excluded from the computation only if, pursuant to any such agreement, the registrant also holds a foreign air carrier permit authorizing individually ticketed or individually waybilled service over that route, and provides some scheduled service on any route pursuant to any such agreement, and such flights serve either (i) a Canadian terminal point on such route, or (ii) any Canadian intermediate point authorized for service on the route by the foreign air carrier permit.

PART 296—INDIRECT AIR TRANSPORTATION OF PROPERTY

Subpart A—General

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AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. Chapters 401, 417.

SOURCE: ER-1261, 46 FR 54727, Nov. 4, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 296.1 Purpose.

This part establishes rules for the indirect air transportation of property. It creates a class of air carriers to provide this air transportation and grants exemptions from certain provisions of the Subtitle VII of Title 49 of the United States Code (Transportation).

[ER-1257, 46 FR 52591, Oct. 27, 1981, as amended at 60 FR 43527, Aug. 22, 1995]

§ 296.2 Applicability.

This part applies to air transportation of property by indirect cargo air carriers, and to persons entering into control relationships with indirect cargo air carriers.

§ 296.3 Indirect cargo air carrier.

An indirect cargo air carrier is any U.S. citizen who undertakes to engage indirectly in air transportation of property, and uses for the whole or any part of such transportation the services of an air carrier or a foreign air carrier that directly engages in the operation of aircraft under a certificate, regulation, order, or permit issued by the Department of Transportation or the Civil Aeronautics Board, or the

services of its agent, or of another indirect cargo air carrier.

[ER-1261, 46 FR 54727, Nov. 4, 1981, as amended by Docket No. 47939, 57 FR 40103, Sept. 2, 1992]

§ 296.4 Joint loading.

Nothing in this part shall preclude joint loading, meaning the pooling of shipments and their delivery to a direct air carrier for transportation as one shipment, under an agreement between two or more indirect air carriers or foreign indirect air carriers.

§ 296.5 Agency relationships.

An indirect cargo air carrier may act as agent of a shipper, or of a direct air carrier that has authorized such agency, rather than as an air carrier, if it expressly reserves the option to do so when the shipment is accepted.

§ 296.6 Public disclosure of cargo liability limits and insurance.

Every indirect cargo air carrier shall give notice in writing to the shipper, when any shipment is accepted, of the existence or absence of cargo liability accident insurance, and of the limits on the extent of its liability, if any. The notice shall be clear and conspicuously included on or attached to all of its rate sheets and airwaybills.

Subpart B—Exemption for Indirect Air Transportation of Property

§ 296.10 Exemption from the Statute.

(a) Indirect cargo air carriers are exempted from the provisions of the Statute only if and so long as they comply with the provisions of this part and its conditions, and to the extent necessary to permit them to organize and arrange their air freight shipments to provide indirect air transportation, except for the following sections:

(1) Section 41510(b) (solicitation of rebates). However, indirect cargo air carriers are exempt from section 41510(b) to the extent necessary to permit them to solicit, accept, or receive fees from direct air carriers.

(2) Section 41702 to the extent required to provide safe service, equipment, and facilities in connection with air transportation.

(3) Section 41310 (nondiscrimination) with respect to foreign air transportation.

(4) Section 41708 (accounts, records, and reports) and section 41709 (inspection of accounts and property);

(5) Section 41712 (unfair or deceptive practices or method of competition);

(6) Section 40102(b) (form of control); and

(7) Section 41711 (inquiry into air carrier management).

(b)—(c) [Reserved]

(d) Direct air carriers are exempted from Chapter 415 of the Statute to the extent necessary to permit them to pay, directly or indirectly, fees to indirect cargo air carriers.

[ER-1261, 46 FR 54727, Nov. 4, 1981, as amended by ER-1335, 48 FR 22705, May 20, 1983; ER-1381, 49 FR 25226, June 20, 1984, 50 FR 31142, July 31, 1985; 60 FR 43527, Aug. 22, 1995]

Subpart C—Violations

§ 296.20 Enforcement.

In case of any violation of any of the provisions of the Statute, or of this part, or any other rule, regulation, or order issued under the Statute, the violator may be subject to a proceeding under section 46101 of the Statute before the Department, or sections 46106 through 46108 of the Statute before a U.S. District Court, as the case may be, to compel compliance. The violator may also be subject to civil penalties under the provisions of section 46301 of the Statute, or other lawful sanctions.

[ER-1261, 46 FR 54727, Nov. 4, 1981, as amended by Docket No. 47939, 57 FR 40103, Sept. 2, 1992; 60 FR 43527, Aug. 22, 1995]

PART 297—FOREIGN AIR FREIGHT FORWARDERS AND FOREIGN COOPERATIVE SHIPPERS ASSOCIATIONS

Subpart A—General

Sec.

297.1 Purpose.

297.2 Applicability.

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297.5 Foreign air freight forwarder as agent.

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